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ESTABLISHED 1887

Supreme Court Trims Some Protection but Backs Abortion Right

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, defying predictions that it was prepared to strip abortion rights of constitutional protection, adopted a middle-ground approach Monday and struck down a part of Pennsylvania's abortion law as an "undue burden" on a woman's right to choose.

Although the ruling did not directly address laws in some states that outlaw abortion in almost all circumstances, the 5-to-4 vote in the Pennsylvania case, Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey, made it clear that such outright bans would also be unconstitutional.

The court clearly retreated from its position, stated in the 1973 *Roe v. Wade* ruling, that

abortion is among a limited category of "fundamental" rights entitled to the highest degree of constitutional protection. Only two justices — Harry A. Blackmun, author of *Roe v. Wade*, and John Paul Stevens — stood by that view and said that almost all the law was unconstitutional.

Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Byron R. White, Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas said they wanted to overrule *Roe* outright, leaving states free to regulate or even ban abortion.

The outcome in the case was controlled by a centrist bloc that has emerged this term and is made up of Justices Sandra Day O'Connor, Anthony M. Kennedy and David H. Souter, three of the five justices named to the high court during the Reagan and Bush administrations.

They voted to strike down the law's requirement that married women notify their husbands of their plans to undergo abortion, but upheld other provisions, including requirements that women be informed about the risks and alternatives to abortion and then wait 24 hours before undergoing the procedure.

Neither side in the fierce abortion fight,

which has divided the country for nearly 20 years, was happy with the outcome.

Abortion rights activists said they were deeply disappointed because the high court, for the first time in its history, withdrew complete protection for a right it once deemed fundamental.

The president of the National Abortion Rights Action League, Kate Michelman, called the court's action "devastating for women" and said it moved them "one step closer to the back alley."

Some abortion opponents were equally unhappy. Wanda Franz, president of the National Right to Life Committee, called the ruling "a loss for unborn children and a victory for pro-abortion forces."

But President George Bush, despite the fact that only one of his two nominees accepted the administration's invitation to overrule *Roe*, proclaimed himself "pleased with the Supreme Court's decision upholding most of Pennsylvania's reasonable restrictions on abortion."

The three-justice centrist plurality, in an extraordinary joint opinion from which each read portions, repeatedly reaffirmed what they said was the "central holding" of the court's 1973 ruling in *Roe v. Wade*: that a woman's choice of terminating pregnancy is among the personal liberties protected by the constitution.

The three middle-ground justices adopted a new test — one that for the moment controls how the court will assess abortion laws in later cases — of whether abortion restrictions constitute an "undue burden" on the woman's right to choose.

Justice O'Connor had previously proposed such a test. Justice Souter had never before spoken on the subject. Justice Kennedy's vote was the most surprising, because he voted with Justices Rehnquist, White and Scalia in the 1989 *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services* ruling for a far lower standard of review — the one the dissenters urged Monday.

Justice Blackmun, in a separate concurring opinion, praised the joint opinion as "an act of

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Government Officials Blame Fundamentalists

Algerian President Is Assassinated by Gunman in Uniform

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — An assassin dressed in a military uniform shot and killed the president of Algeria's Supreme State Council, Mohammed Boudiaf, on Monday.

Mr. Boudiaf, 73, was hit in the back and the head by two machine-gun bursts as he delivered an address in the city of Annaba, 450 kilometers (280 miles) east of Algiers, at 11:30 A.M., according to an Algerian government announcement.

Mr. Boudiaf returned from exile in Morocco to take power in January after an army-inspired coup removed his predecessor, Colonel Chadli Bendjedid, and canceled national parliamentary elections that were expected to be won by Muslim fundamentalists.

The government called upon people to remain "calm and serene." There were few details about the killing and, the government did not charge any group with responsibility for the killing.

Speaking by phone from Algiers, several senior government officials, who asked for anonymity, expressed a strong belief that the assassination was the work of the Islamic fundamentalist movement, an avowed foe of Mr. Boudiaf and his government.

The unidentified killer was immediately shot and by guards. First reports said he had been killed, but an official statement said later that he had been arrested. A fire fight broke out among the president's guards and other uniformed men, according to some witnesses, who said several people were killed and wounded. The government said 30 were wounded.

Troops and helicopters converged on the scene almost immediately.

A few Algerians left open the possibility that the killing could be the work of a disaffected group within the armed forces or the former ruling party, the National Liberation Front. Both of these powerful institutions have had growing differences with Mr. Boudiaf since he came to power Jan. 16.

The Algerian head of state, who was in Annaba to open a cultural center, was making his first visit outside the capital since he took office. He was also pressing his proposal for a new national body, a National Assembly with 60 seats, from which he said both Muslim

fundamentalists and politicians of the former ruling party would be excluded.

Mr. Boudiaf presided over the five-man Supreme Council of Algeria. He was viewed largely as a figurehead behind which other important decision-makers, most notably the defense minister, General Khalid Nezzar, the senior commanders of the army, navy and air force and, to some extent, the prime minister, Sid Ahmed Ghazali, ruled.

Mr. Boudiaf's appeal to those who installed him in power was that he had been one of the historic leaders of the Algerian revolt against France and was imprisoned by the French for six years before Algeria won its independence.

Immediately after the new government was formed in 1962 by the Liberation Front, Mr. Boudiaf had a falling out with his colleagues and went into exile. This year, many of the old guard in the ruling party, which was facing near-total popular rejection as well as a strong fundamentalist challenge, called on Mr. Boudiaf to benefit from his lack of association with the failures of the party since 1962.

But over the past few months, Mr. Boudiaf, who has been described as having authoritarian tendencies, began to act and talk like someone who was intent on being the leader of Algeria. He spoke of holding presidential elections in early 1994 and hinted he might run.

After supporting the military's decision to imprison about 10,000 fundamentalist activists, Mr. Boudiaf pushed for the release of several hundreds of them as he waged a campaign to gain support among the Algerian public.

There is little question that Algerians view the murder as the most serious challenge to the military-civilian group of generals and technocrats that has run the country since the beginning of the year.

Armed elements from among Islamic fundamentalists, who were deprived of their electoral triumph by Mr. Boudiaf and the current government that canceled the vote and outlawed the Islamic party altogether, have carried out weekly hit-and-run attacks all over the country.

Since January, at least 45 soldiers and policemen have been killed, about the same number of militant armed fundamentalists have also been killed.

Several senior officials said the Islamic Sal-

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UN Orders Peacekeeping Force to Sarajevo Airport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council on Monday ordered the immediate deployment of 1,000 UN peacekeeping forces to ensure the security of the Sarajevo airport following the withdrawal of Serbian forces.

The last Serbian soldiers were reported to have left the airport Monday evening, and about 40 UN troops took control to prepare the way for the arrival of the larger force.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali, in recommending the deployment of 1,000 Canadian from the United Nations contingent in Croatia, warned that if the Serbian militias surrounding the airport shelled the peacekeep-

ing unit, international military action could follow.

The deployment of the peacekeeping troops was approved unanimously by the 15-member council.

The United States said it would support UN military action in Sarajevo if steps short of that did not succeed in getting emergency relief supplies to the devastated city.

Mr. Boutros Ghali asked countries planning on contributing humanitarian aid to hold off sending planes until the airport was secure and until artillery and other heavy weapons were found and monitored by UN forces. But a French plane landed at the airport Monday night, and more flights were planned Tuesday.

"Serb forces have been withdrawing from the

airport, and both sides have begun the process of concentrating their heavy weapons in locations to be supervised," Mr. Boutros Ghali told the council.

"Though an absolute cease-fire has not yet been achieved," he said, the United Nations "must seize the opportunity offered by these developments."

Mr. Boutros Ghali accepted France's offer to provide air traffic controllers for the airport. A French Air Force relief plane left France on Monday for Sarajevo carrying technical equipment to help reopen the airport.

In addition, Jean Musitelli, a spokesman for President Francois Mitterrand, said in Paris that another French aircraft, this one carrying six tons of medicine and other relief supplies,

had landed in Sarajevo shortly after the Serbian troops left the airport.

The French plane was one of two that had been waiting in the Croatian city of Split with a total of 13 tons of aid.

The UN chief negotiator in the Bosnian capital, General Lewis Mackenzie, said Monday that the UN flag was raised over the airport and that his forces had assumed control with the cooperation of both Serbian and Bosnian sides in the conflict.

He said it would be at least two more days before the airport was opened for full-fledged relief flights.

The Security Council's resolution stresses

See AIRPORT, Page 2

French President's Secret Mission: 'Generous but Solitary'

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand's bold excursion to Sarajevo appears to have enhanced his domestic political stature but to have irritated some European partners who saw the trip as another example of France's "obsession" with grandeur.

At home, the dramatic six-hour visit to the

embattled capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina was hailed by friends and opponents alike as a courageous moral gesture by the 75-year-old head of state, whose approval rating after eleven years in power had fallen in polls to little more than a third of the electorate.

But abroad, the approbation was tinged with dismay about Mr. Mitterrand's go-it-alone grandstanding at the end of a European

community summit meeting, in which the 12 leaders painstakingly tried to craft a common policy on the Balkan crisis that has defied all efforts to find a peaceful solution for the past year.

Mr. Mitterrand informed none of his peers about his trip, except his old Socialist friend Mario Soares, the mainly ceremonial president of Portugal, just before his private jet

took off for Yugoslavia. Even Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, who had breakfast with Mr. Mitterrand on Saturday, was kept in the dark about the secret itinerary, French sources said.

When Mr. Mitterrand showed up in Sarajevo to a rousing welcome from its starving residents, the cheers from his European partner-

See GESTE, Page 2

As the Economy Soured, So Did Voters on Bush

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By most gauges, the economy has performed worse under President George Bush than under any other president since World War II.

Economic growth has been slower, more businesses have failed, fewer jobs have been created and the national debt has soared to a record high.

The poor have been affected most. One American in 10 is now on food stamps, the

highest proportion ever. But the middle class has suffered, too.

The average salaries of college graduates and of managerial and professional workers — once thought to be immune from the recession cycle — have been falling since 1989.

And for the first time since the Depression, there has been no appreciable increase in the number of white-collar jobs.

Experts in labor and industry report that the job market for this year's high school and college graduates is the bleakest in memory.

The president's advisers say none of this is his fault. Michael J. Boskin, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, blames "structural imbalances" over which Mr. Bush had no control.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady blames Congress for blocking Bush initiatives and the Federal Reserve Board for keeping interest rates too high for too long.

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, says the price is finally being paid for the overindulgences of the 1980s, when Mr. Bush was vice president.

For his part, Mr. Bush said in an interview with The New York Times that the recession

See BUSH, Page 8

Kiosk

Blasts Rock Manila Before Inauguration

MANILA (Combined Dispatches) — Four bombs exploded in Manila early Tuesday, jolting the Philippine capital hours before the inauguration of the new president, Fidel V. Ramos, the police said. Banks and a railroad station were damaged but there were no reports of casualties.

Former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan is to lead foreign dignitaries at the inauguration, officials said. (Reuters, AFP)

Related article, Page 4.

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The transplant of a baboon liver into a human may be the first of many. Page 2.	Up 37.45
Business/Finance	3,319.86
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	DM 1.5214
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	FF 5.1185

Crossword Page 4.

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AND THAT AIN'T HAY — Straw-hatted judges judged — and first-time bettors crossed their fingers — as horses pounded across the finish line at Huangcun racetrack near Guangzhou. For the first time in more than 40 years, gambling on races is legal in China.

In Patagonia: Storied Railroad May Be Facing the End of the Line

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

INGENIERO JACOBACCI, Argentina — The Old Patagonian Express, a railroad enshrined in travel legend, may be doomed, a victim of changing economic policies that have swept Latin American capitals.

The government-owned railroad, a run-down but vital link for a few thousand sheep farmers and Mapuche Indians across 400 desolate kilometers (250 miles) of southern Argentina, will be shut by the end of next month if a private buyer is not found.

Its demise could mean the end of Ingeniero Jacobacci, named after one of the line's pio-

neers, and about a dozen other settlements along its route.

The government has invited bids on the three state railroads that run through the province of Rio Negro. It has received bids on only one — not the Old Patagonian Express.

Losses of \$1 million a year may justify its passing in the minds of policymakers in Buenos Aires, about 1,600 kilometers to the north. But the tough Argentines who live along its tracks see this as just another in a series of blows to the economy and heritage of Patagonia, a land of sweeping size and stark landscapes that has inspired writers and attracted Welsh, British, and South African settlers.

Some outlaws have been drawn here, too,

including Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, who lived here for years in the early part of this century, out of the reach of U.S. justice.

"This is an unprofitable railroad," said an aide to Rio Negro's governor. "The prospects are not good."

In fact, the railroad is not even the Old Patagonian Express; that name was coined by the travel writer Paul Theroux. Nor is it an express, chugging along a rusty track, belching plumes of black smoke, making 14 assigned stops and numerous others as passengers jump out here and there. Argentines call it "La Trochita" — the narrow path.

It is a narrow-gauge railroad, so its engines and freight and passenger cars are about a

quarter the size of normal rolling stock. The Trochita seems like something from a toy train set.

On every trip, local riders crowd its rickety wooden benches, drinking yerba mate and huddling around the tiny wood-burning stove in the middle of each car as the Trochita rocks and jolts on the 14-hour trip south from Ingeniero Jacobacci to Esquel.

Though antiquated, it is a symbol of how important British technology was in building Patagonia's economy in the early part of the century. When work on the line started in 1922, it was decided that a full-scale railroad would be nearly impossible to build in this

rugged area of the country. A miniature design emerged.

The railroad's heyday was after World War II, when vast sheep ranches produced huge amounts of wool that the little boxcars took up to Ingeniero Jacobacci, there to connect with a full-scale rail line to the coast.

But as Buenos Aires grew as an economic hub, and as wool prices fell, the regional economy weakened. A paved road was put in along the northern border of Rio Negro, diverting large amounts of cargo. Soon the rail trip north from Esquel seemed too long.

Ingeniero Jacobacci's mayor, Edgardo Bujaryquis, says that if his town of 6,000 people

See RELIC, Page 8

Baboons Emerge, Medically Speaking, as Man's Best Friend

By Lawrence K. Altman
PITTSBURGH — In a renewed effort to overcome the species barrier in transplants and to help relieve the dire shortage of human donor organs, surgeons from the University of Pittsburgh have taken a liver from a baboon and implanted it in a human patient.

The recipient was a man dying from hepatitis B, a virus that had destroyed his liver and had made him ineligible to receive a donated human organ. The 11-and-a-half-hour operation ended late Sunday.

The intricate operation involved more than two dozen health professionals, including 10 doctors. More than 25 doctors, including this reporter, crowded into an amphitheater one floor above the operating room to watch the procedure.

The patient's abdomen was slit open with an inverted Y-shaped incision starting just above the navel. Surgeons began the delicate task of freeing the liver, the body's vital biochemical factory, from the natural web of tissues that cradles it.

A baboon was chosen for the cross-species transplant because its liver is anatomically similar to the human organ. If the new combination of drugs allows successful baboon liver transplants, surgeons would go on to try it for other organs so that baboons could be raised for a dependable, ready supply of organs for humans.

AIRPORT: The UN Moves In

(Continued from page 1)
The urgency of a quick delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and its environs.
The Serbian militias or the Croatian and Muslim defenders of the Bosnia-Herzegovina government resist the move. The Security Council does not exclude other measures to deliver humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and its environs.

WORLD BRIEFS

Estonians Approve New Constitution
TALLINN, Estonia (AP) — Estonians have voted overwhelmingly in favor of a new constitution that will completely overhaul the system of government established during 50 years of Soviet rule, election officials said Monday.

2 Kenyans Cleared in Briton's Death

NAIROBI (AP) — A judge on Monday cleared two park rangers of the 1988 murder of a British tourist in a wildlife preserve and said officials had initially tried to cover up the slaying to protect Kenya's tourism industry.

Israelis Hold, Then Free, 17 Arabs

JERICHO, Israel-Occupied West Bank (Reuters) — Israeli authorities allowed 17 Palestinians to return home on Monday after questioning them about meeting in Jordan with the PLO chief, Yasser Arafat, the police said. The group included Faisal Hussein, head of the Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace talks.

Police Defuse Bombs Near Barcelona

BARCELONA (Reuters) — The police defused three bombs on Monday, one here and two others in the neighboring city of Girona, a spokesman for the Catalan regional government said.

Aylwin Coalition Wins Chile Backing

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — President Patricio Aylwin's governing coalition won a strong vote of support in Chile's first municipal elections in 21 years. Calculations based on more than 90 percent of the vote gave the Aylwin coalition 53.3 percent, officials said Monday.

For the Record

Klaus Kinkel, the new German foreign minister, will meet senior American administration and congressional officials Tuesday on a one-day get-acquainted visit covering issues such as the joint French-German military force and strife in the Balkans. (HT)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Truckers Disrupt Traffic in France

PARIS (AFP) — Truckers protesting a new licensing system for drivers snarled traffic on France's main multi-lane highways Monday. The truckers either set up barricades and drove slowly, three or four abreast, or under the system, which takes effect Wednesday, a driver starts with six points, which are reduced — one, two or three at a time — for serious offenses. When they run out of points, drivers must pass a new driving test to regain licenses.

The Weather

Weather map and forecast for Europe, North America, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Includes temperature and precipitation data for various cities.

Ex-Communists Sweep Mongolian Election

Agence France-Press
ULAN BATOR, Mongolia — The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the former Communist ruling party, registered a landslide victory in legislative elections and will occupy more than 70 of 76 seats in the parliament following the elections Sunday, officials said Monday.

Churchmen queue for the Merry Widow in a dream called Wien

Under prodding from Bernard Kouchner, the minister for health and humanitarian affairs who accompanied Mr. Mitterrand to Sarajevo, France has actively promoted the legal notion that the international community must exercise a "right to intervene" in cases of genocide and other atrocities.

Hotel du Rhone Geneva advertisement. Includes the slogan "your success is our business" and contact information.

Inquiry Is Taking a Toll On Brazil's President

By Julia Preston
RIO DE JANEIRO — Just two weeks after President Fernando Collor de Mello basked in international admiration over his smooth handling of the Earth Summit here, an investigation into corruption has prompted speculation that his days in office may be numbered.

The crisis coincides with bleak economic news. Inflation continues at more than 20 percent a month, despite a year of efforts to control it by Mr. Collor's economy minister, Marcellio Marques Moreira.

At the time, the president's 39-year-old brother was the head of the family newspaper chain in their home state of Alagoas. He initiated his attack on Mr. Farias apparently to prevent him from opening a newspaper to compete with the Collor flagship daily.



United Nations soldiers running up their flag at the Sarajevo airport on Monday.

GESTE: Visit to Sarajevo Was 'Generous but Solitary'

(Continued from page 1)

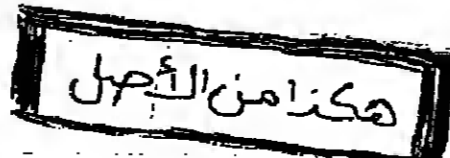
After receiving an anguished plea for help last week from the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, Mr. Mitterrand concluded that the time had come to make a dramatic gesture that would awaken the conscience of the world, "in the words of a senior aide.

That, in turn, could reverse the momentum against the Maastricht treaty on political and economic union — named for the Dutch city in which it was signed — which must be ratified by all Community members. Mr. Mitterrand is expected to announce this Wednesday that France will hold a referendum on the treaty this September.

Despite White House assurances that no U.S. action was being contemplated, the hotter rhetoric from Washington clearly galvanized France and Italy into calling for tougher action against the more cautious approach advocated by Britain.

Churchmen queue for the Merry Widow in a dream called Wien
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Perot's Approach: 'Nuke' It

Texas Education Shake-Up as a Case Study

By Michael Isikoff and David Von Drehle
Washington Post Service

AUSTIN, Texas — After working for three months with Ross Perot on a plan to overhaul the Texas school system, Michael Kirs, a Stanford University education professor, made a mistake. He told the Texas billionaire that some of his ideas might be too bold.

That's exactly the kind of thinking we don't need around here," Mr. Perot snapped, according to Mr. Kirs. "The administrators won't do anything unless we nuke the system. We need to nuke this education system."

Most education reformers do not speak of their missions in terms of nuclear war. Most reformers are not Ross Perot. He saw himself then as he sells himself now: a sort of human neutron bomb, ready to level hidebound bureaucracies, leaving only the pristine monuments of democracy in place.

And so, Mr. Perot's campaign to "nuke" the Texas school system, the high-water mark of his career as a civic reformer, stands as a case study of the approach he might take to complex public policy issues as president.

Appointed in 1983 by Governor Mark White, a Democrat, to head a panel on public education, Mr. Perot tackled the issue with evangelical zeal and a flair for publicity that electrified the state. By the force of Mr. Perot's will, the usually tedious debate over education overhaul was transformed, for a time, into a bruising, headline-grabbing spectator sport.

Convinced that the public schools had become breeding grounds of mediocrity, Mr. Perot infuriated many teachers by insisting they be tested for basic literacy. He angered coaches by pushing a "no-pass, no-play" provision in the football-mad state. He antagonized the powerful, elected board that oversaw Texas schools by blaming them for declines in the classroom.

Critics asserted that he humiliated opponents, oversimplified problems, distorted facts. Yet, Mr. Perot galvanized business leaders, opinion makers and thousands of ordinary voters behind what were widely viewed as the most extensive education changes in Texas in 40 years.

Competency tests and merit pay for teachers, preschool classes for disadvantaged children, smaller class sizes, greater equity

in funding for poorer school districts and a host of other changes promoted by education reformers across the country were enacted in Texas, largely as a result of a campaign spearheaded and financed by Mr. Perot, according to allies and opponents of his efforts.

"He couldn't have done a more effective job," said former Lieutenant Governor William Hobby, a Democrat and a Perot ally in the education battle. "The climate was there and he was to an incredible degree the right person in the right place to do it."

To Perot supporters, his crusade to change public education is the most revealing, and flattering, window available on the way the Dallas billionaire — who has never held elective office — would govern as president. He would pick a problem, find the best experts to come up with solutions, make tough decisions, and then knock heads to ensure they were enacted.

Yet, the education battle also showed other sides of Mr. Perot that critics say are weaknesses in the public arena. Mr. Perot, they say, fought only on behalf of his own, in some ways limited, ideas. He was weak on follow-up: After leading the campaign for two years, Mr. Perot mostly dropped out of the picture and resisted efforts to draw him back again.

Recent studies and test scores suggest that the problems of Texas schools are far from solved. For all the Perot-inspired changes, there have been few gains. The Texas economy nosedived in the mid-1980s, funding increases for education began to dry up and the momentum for reform evaporated.

Mr. Perot's changes "made good headlines, but look at the results," said state Senator O.H. (Rex) Harris, a Republican from Dallas and a loyal supporter of President George Bush. "We're right back where we were."

Mr. Harris is one of a number of critics who were disturbed by what they saw in Mr. Perot's education crusade. When his proposals ran into stiff resistance from entrenched education lobbyists, Mr. Perot hired three of the state's most prominent lobbyists to get his package through the state legislature.

Arguing that the future of the state's work force was literally hanging in the balance, Mr. Perot prevailed upon business leaders to "call in chits" with wavering lawmakers. Mr. Perot's lobbyists kept computerized lists of key contributors to pivotal legislators. Big donors got telephone calls asking them to contact lawmakers and push for Mr. Perot's agenda.

Mr. Harris was one target. As the Senate prepared to vote, he recalled, he was called off the floor to take a phone call. On the line was an official of the Interfirst Bank in Dallas, where Mr. Harris owed more than \$100,000 on a loan. There were no overt threats, but the banker urged him to support the Perot plan "in toto," without amendment, Mr. Harris said.

"It's an old trick, call up the banker," said Mr. Harris, who emphasized that he refused to go along. "I knew that it was the whole effort of Perot's group to get the bill passed."

In broad terms, Mr. Perot came to only a few conclusions, but they had far-reaching implications. At bottom, he argued, schools had been taken over by elites, special programs and extracurricular activity. Traditional, basic education was being squeezed out.

To reverse the trend, Mr. Perot took to the road again, pitching his ideas at Rotary Clubs, Chamber of Commerce luncheons and other forums. He ripped into the powerful vocational education lobby, deep-rooted agricultural programs, and most of all the Texan obsession with high school football, a near sacred institution in some rural parts of the state.

At times it was as if Mr. Perot was out looking for fights. He traded punches with school administrators, and mixed it up with the principals. He also battled to the death the state board of education, an elected body that Mr. Perot wanted to abolish.

"Go to Austin and sit in on a meeting," Mr. Perot told his audiences about the board. "It costs you \$5 to see a movie that funny. They've got people on that board who think the Earth is flat."

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Two men taking a close look at a crack in a highway caused by one of the California earthquakes. Aftershocks hit California on Monday, causing skyscrapers to sway.

Aftershocks Rock Buildings in Southern California

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Strong aftershocks from the twin earthquakes Sunday rocked southern California on Monday, causing skyscrapers to sway in downtown Los Angeles, seismologists said.

Officials at the California Institute of Technology put the magnitude of the aftershocks, which came five minutes apart shortly after 7 A.M., at 4.9 and 5.4 on the Richter scale. There were no immediate reports of injuries or damage.

Damage in the sparsely populated region was put at least \$16 million. The San Bernardino County Office of Public Safety said that more than 1,000 homes and 33 businesses were damaged while 20 homes and 10 businesses were destroyed.

The damage and injuries were concentrated in several small desert and mountain communities, including Yuca Valley, Joshua Tree, Big Bear and Landers.

A third, smaller quake, measuring 5.6, shook the California-Nevada border early Monday 75 miles northwest of Las Vegas in an area that is mostly desert. There were no reports of casualties or damage.

Seismologists said the quake was not related to the temblors Sunday. The largest aftershock Monday knocked over bottles that had just been righted at a supermarket in Yuca Valley, where the floor was still sticky from beverages spilled during quakes Sunday.

"You don't know what's going to happen next," said Althea White, the store manager. "I thought they were supposed to diminish and now we have another big one."

Scientists had said there was a 50-50 chance of aftershocks exceeding 6.0 in the next week. Seismologists said that instead of relieving tension on the San Andreas fault, the two quakes, occurring along adjacent faults, probably increased seismic strain in the region.

The "big one," a catastrophic 8-plus earthquake, may hit sooner rather than later, they said. "There is nothing to suggest stress has been relieved on the San Andreas," a U.S. Geological Survey official said. "If anything, this is a sign of increased stress."

An aftershock is a smaller earthquake following a greater one on the same fault. After a major earthquake, there are typically thousands of aftershocks, many of which can only be detected by sensitive instruments, that continue to release stress on the fault.

Women in War: Rape Factor

Sex Assault of POW Reopens Debate on Combat Role

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

DO THAN, Alabama — On a cold night during her weeklong captivity in Iraq in the Gulf War, Major Rhonda L. Cornum was loaded into a pickup truck with another American prisoner of war, a young male sergeant, and taken from an underground bunker to a small prison. During the 30-minute drive, an Iraqi guard kissed her repeatedly, pulled a blanket over their heads so that they would not be seen, unzipped her flight suit, and fondled her breasts.

Major Cornum, 37, a flight surgeon and biochemist from New York, had broken both arms, smashed her knee and had a bullet in her right shoulder as a result of the downing of her army helicopter. She screamed in pain when the Iraqi tried to pull her flight suit down over her untreated and swollen arms. Before the ordeal was over, she told a presidential commission on women in the military, she was "violated manually — vaginally and rectally."

Major Cornum's testimony stunned some of the members of the commission, which also learned in the hearing that Specialist Melissa Coleman, the other American female prisoner of war in Iraq, was the victim of "indecent assault."

Their treatment has since become an issue in the debate over whether women in the military should be allowed to combat. Those who favor limiting the role of women have seized upon Major Cornum's experience, saying it proves that women are more vulnerable than men in combat situations. None of the male prisoners, for instance, have reported that they were sexually abused.

But other experts on POWs and on military personnel say the disclosure illustrates much larger issues: that rape and sexual abuse are two of the many forms of mistreatment suffered by prisoners of war, and that men as well as women are at risk. The issue is likely to receive more attention in the coming months as the panel, the Presidential Commission on the Assignment of Women in the Armed Services, draws up guidelines for women in the military that are due in mid-November. The details of the incidents in Iraq come as stories of the sexual abuse of other female soldiers in the Gulf by American men have begun to trickle out.

Major Cornum, who says her mission in the military is "to go to war," said it is puzzling and frustrating to see herself portrayed as a member of the weaker sex that needs protection that combat cannot guarantee. The straight-talking major skydives, jumps horses, shoots beer cans and armadillos with a 9 mm Beretta pistol and gets her red sports car up to 130 mph (210 kph) on the roads of rural Alabama.

In an interview at a bar in downtown Dothan, not far from Fort Rucker, where she graduated last week from the Air Command and Staff College, Major Cornum said the sexual assault in Iraq "ranks as unpleasant; that's all it ranks."

"Everyone's made such a big deal about this indecent assault," she said. "But the only thing that makes it indecent is that it was nonconsensual."

The lanned, pencil-thin doctor, noting that "there's a phenomenal amount of focus on this for the women but not for the men," argued that the abuse suffered by male POWs was much worse than what she endured. She mentioned the mistreatment of Major Jeffrey S. Tice of the air force, who had a tooth explode from his socket when he was tortured with jolts of electricity. The Pentagon has said other POWs were beaten with rubber hoses, boards, sticks, leather straps, and hammers, shocked with cattle prods, threatened with dismemberment, deprived of food and coerced into making videotapes.

When Major Cornum returned from the Gulf last year after her weeklong captivity, she said, "I was not raped; I was not tortured," and the assumption was that the female POWs were probably better treated than their male counterparts. But this month, W. Hays Parks, a senior lawyer and expert on POW matters in the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, told commissioners, without elaborating, that the two female prisoners were victims of "indecent assault" that he defined as "intentional touching of private parts without consent."

Since then, Specialist Coleman has publicly denied that she was mistreated. Pentagon officials, however, said that she told military interviewers last year that she had been fondled.

Lewis B. Funke, N.Y. Drama Critic, Dies

New York Times Service
Lewis B. Funke, 80, a retired drama editor and critic for The New York Times, died Friday in Middletown, N.Y., of a heart attack and complications of pneumonia and kidney failure.

For many years, Mr. Funke wrote the Sunday theater column, *News of the Rialto*. "Inherit the Wind" and "Damn Yankees" were among the many shows he reviewed. He wrote a prescient magazine piece on "South Pacific," based on its Boston preview, before it became one of Broadway's all-time hits.

As drama editor and assistant culture editor, he wrote about and supervised coverage of emerging performers and authors. Off-Broadway's early days, Joseph Papp's Shakespeare series in Central Park, and the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Connecticut, he also wrote several books, including the best-selling "Gift of Joy" with Helen Hayes.

He began his 46-year career at The Times as a sports correspondent for his Bronx high school for \$1 a game. After becoming a staff reporter, he switched from sports to movies and then to theater. He retired in 1973.

John Piper, 88, English Artist-Designer
LONDON (AP) — John Piper, 88, the versatile British artist and designer, died Sunday in Henley-on-Thames after a long illness.

Mr. Piper was a Companion of Honor, an award for national service and limited to 65 members at a time. Queen Elizabeth the queen mother commissioned him to paint a series of watercolors of Windsor Castle in 1941 that now hang in Clarence House, the queen mother's London residence.

Mikhail Tal, 56, onetime world chess champion, died Sunday after a long illness, the Inter-Tass news agency reported Monday. Born in Riga, Latvia, Mr. Tal was several times Soviet champion and held the world title in 1960.

Allan Jones, 84, who starred in the film of the Jerome Kern musical classic "Show Boat" and also appeared in two Marx Brothers films, "A Night at the Opera" and "A Day at the Races," of cancer in New York on Saturday.

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